The Journal at Chicago

Until the adjournment of the Republican national convention, THE JOURNAL will dispatch each day a special fast newspaper train over the "Monon" route to Chicago, reaching there not later than 9 A. M. This train will not carry passengers, but is sent out for the sole purpose of placing THE JOURNAL on the streets of Chicago at an early hour, so that the thousands of Indiana people who will be there can get the news of the convention as it relates to Indiana's candidate for the pres-Idency. It will be the fastest newspaper train ever run in the West, the schedule showing a rate of nearly fifty miles an hour.

THE JOURNAL has a large force of special correspondents on the ground, who will cover completely ALL the news features of the convention; and, while they will give fair treatment to every candidate, they will especially look after every point of interest in the contest as it affects General Harrison.

The paper will be found at all the principal hotels and news stands, and at the headquarters of the Indiana delegation at the Grand Pacific Hotel and the headquarters of the State central committee at the Palmer House. Our special carriers will also have them on sale on the streets.

THE DAILY JOURNAL

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Telephone Calls. usiness Office......238 | Editorial Rooms242 The issue of protection is incalculably stronger and greater than any man, for it sencerns the prosperity of the present and

of generations yet to come. -JAMES G. BLAINE. Ir the Republican party needs Indiana it needs Harrison

Ir Indiana is to furnish the votes it wants to furnish the candidate.

INDIANA is the key to the situation, and Marrison is the key to Indiana.

AFTER the convention the Chicago Tribune will not be so pretty, but it will know more.

Nor all the Hoosiers now in Chicago can get into the convention, but they can all hol-

To delegates who are looking about for the best man: Turn your eyes towards Ben Har-

THE California people are not as hard to please on the Chinese question as the Chicago Tribune ia. WE candidly admit that General Harrison

is too pronounced a protectionist to suit the Chicago Tribune. THE Chicago Tribune does not act as a we

blanket upon the championship of any can-

didate save its own. GROVER CLEVELAND wears a mustache and Thurman full whiskers. The former

not bearded like his pard. LAKE breezes and the frantic tirades of the

Harrisonites: but, rather, fan their zeal. THE California delegation made a great when it came to town, but will sing

Tribupe siike fail to cool the arder of the

small now that the Indianians have got in. FROM present appearances there will about ten thousand members of the Indiana

"machine" in Chicago with Harrison hats on. THE indications are that the crowd in Chicago will be much the largest that has eve

attended a national convention, Indiana will send her full quota.

Ir is not found necessary to order a draft for Indiana Republicans to go to Chicago They have voluntereered by thousands, and they all go to shout for Harrison.

GEN. HARRISON'S record on the Chinese question is plenty good enough for California. but it does not come up to the exacting tandard of the Chicago Tribune. As the consistent friend and advocate of protection the Tribune is naturally opposed to Chinese

IT is dawning upon some of the Eastern

with what he evidently regards as crushing scorn that "from the talk thus far heard at the various incipient 'headquarters,' it would be impossible to nominate a man East of Ohio if the success of the ticket should be guaranteed in advance by a special revelation from heaven." The Post man is nearer right than he knew. Only mugwumps profess to have revelations from heaven on the subject of politics, and a communication of that nature through such a source would hardly be accepted as genuine by Republicans at Chicago.

WHY INDIANA PRESENTS GEN. HARRISON No man in the State is so esteemed for his honesty and his pure Republicanism as Gen Harrison. He has never awerved a bair's breadth from his duty as he saw it, and h has always been at the front in the contests of his party. His honesty in his labors, and his views on public questions, has never for moment been doubted, and the general public has always been profoundly impressed by his patriotism and his eminent abilities as a statesman. The solidity his character and the soundness of his views on national problems have commanded respect and won admiration. No men in the Nation has the confidence of his people in a more perfect degree than has General Harrison and Indiana to-day regards him as her me distinguished citizen. This is not idle fancy, or flippant assertion, but is true to the very letter. Since the State has championed him as the most fitting man to occupy the White House during the four years of the next ad ministration, he has taken firmer hold on the affections of the people than ever before, and the enthusiasm of his State is echoing over hilltops, and over valleys, and filling the extreme parts of the land.

The contest at Chicago has demonstrated the sincerity of the people of this State for Harrison, and their unswerving purpose advocate his claims to the fullest extent Harrison's candidacy is not a by-play nor sham, but it is real and spontaneous-rea because the people want him, and spontan eous because his support came unsolicited

Should Harrison be nominated there is n doubt as to the position Indiana w take in the roll of States this fa It is conceded on all sides that with him for candidate the State will go Republican by from ten to twenty thousand. With Indiana there is no question as to the success of the Republican party in November. And Harrison is an acceptable man to all the Nation No division exists in the Republican ranks on his account. There is no ground for factional party differences through him. There are no pledges to redeem that will engender opposi tion. There are no schemes to provoke in ternal contests. He is a man of the people and for the people, and his whole life is a testimony of this fact. His nomination means certain victory to the party, and the return of the government to the hands of its friends.

HARRISON AND THE CHINESE QUESTION.

An attempt has been made to injure Gen

eral Harrison by misrepresenting his position on the Chinese question. This attack cam from the same quarter that has been organize ing attacks against all the candidates but on We refer, of course, to the Chicago literary bu reau, headed by the Chicago Tribune, which has aimed to make the nomination of its ca didate a necessity by killing off all other In pursuance of this vindictive policy the po sition of Gen. Harrison on the Chinese ques tion was outrageously and systematically mi represented for the purpose of killing him the Pacific coast. Well, the Pacific coast he been heard from. The California delegation is in Chicago shouting for Blaine and Harrison. This is California's response to the dast ardly lie fabricated and circulated by the Chicago Tribune. The Pacific-coast States are a unit on this question and California speaks for them all. They have investigated Gen. Harrison's senatorial record on the Chinese question as well as other questions and the re sult is he is their second choice. The Cal ifornia delegation is solid for Blaine and their enthusiasm for him they could pay candidate a higher honor than selecting for second place with their favorite. The honor they accord to Indiana's candidate. General Harrison is their first choice for sec ond place it is fair to conclude he is their second choice for first place, and that if they cannot get Blaine they will be for Harrison. However this may be, their action is a complete vindication of General Harrison on t Chinese question. His position on that question is sound and invulnerable, as the Journal took occasion promptly to show when the false charges of the Chicago syndicate first appeared; but notwithstanding the exposure of the falsehood it continued to be reiterated on the theory, evidently, that a lie well stuck to was as good as the truth. The California delegation's declaration in favor of General Harrison for Vice-president puts an end to it. He is not in any sense a candidate for that office, but this does not affect the present point, which relates merely to his record on the Chinese question.

GEN. HARRISON AND THE TARIFF OUESTION General Harrison is pre-eminently sound on the tariff question. No other candidate whose name will be presented to the Chicago convention, not even Mr. Blaine himself, has a more consistent record as an advocate of the policy of protection to American industry. General Harrison comes honestly by his protective tariff principles. He comes of an old Whig ancestry, and was an advocate of protection even before he became a voter. In later career he has defined his position on the question too often and too eloquently to leave any room for doubt or conjecture about it. Indiana is for protection, and the Republicans of this State would not present a candidate to the convention who was not sound on this question. Once exclusively and mainly an agricultural State, Indiana has in recent years become largely a manufacturing State. Her manufacturing interests are growing rapidly, and the discovery of natural gas has given them a great impetus. The farmers, the

party on a free-trade platform, not for a freetrade candidate. General Harrison is in full accord with the overwhelming sentiment of the State on this question, which is also, beyoud doubt, the overwhelming sentiment of the country at large. He is an open and avowed advocate of protecting American industry and American labor against ruinous competition from abroad. No interpreter is needed to construe his utterances or define his position. He is on record as saving that "the Republican party is pledged, and ought to be pledged, to the doctrine of the protection of American industries and American labor." Again, he has declared that "in so far as our native inventive genius and our productive forces can supply the American market, we ought to keep it for ourselves." Again, he says: "I believe the principle of the protec tion of American industry is well established and well defended by the principles of politica economy and by the duties of patriotism." And again: "Our workingmen will wake up to the fact that reduction in their wages, which every candid advocate of free trade ad mits must come with the adoption of hi theories-a reduction variously estimated at from 10 to 25 per cent.-is poorly compensated by the cheaper coat he is promised." These expressions are taken at random from speeches by General Harrison, and might be indefinitely multiplied. They show that his position on the great question of the day, and which will exercise a great and perhaps controlling influence in the coming campaign and election, is pre-eminently sound. In the entire length and breadth of the land there is no more pronounced and consistent advocate of the American idea on the tariff question than General Harrison.

HARRISON AND FREMONT.

Gen. John C. Fremont will be in Chicago during the convention, and no doubt one of the most conspicuous figures of the occasion He is now in his seventy-sixth year, but still possesses considerable physical and mental vigor for one of his age. His days of leadership and of political activity are past, but he is still a very interesting figure. As the first presidential candidate of the Republican party before its organization was vet complete, and when even the principles which called it into existence were not fully formulated, h represents a great memory and a great idea. His candidacy in 1856 stood for all that was best in the political thought of that day, and made that of Abraham Lincoln possible four years later. In this sense Fremont was literally a pathfinder for the Republican party Among the thousands of young men wh followed his leadership and cast their first vote for him was Benjamin Harrison, of Indiana. The young man had but recently com pleted his law studies and located in Indianapolis. He was poor and comparatively unknown, but he had good stuff in him. He made a good start in politics by voting for Fremont, and he has been fighting it out on that line ever since. For the last twenty-eight years he has been doing a full man's work in the political contests of Indiana, until to-day he is the choice and candidate of its Republicans for President. He has never kicked out of the traces and has always done his share of the pulling. In speech delivered at Chicago, last spring, he said: "My first presidential vote was given for the first presidential candidate of the Republican party, and I have supported with enthusiasm every successor of Fremont, including that matchless statesman who claimed our suffrage in 1884." That is the kind of a Republican Benjamin Harrison is. If General Fremont should happen to witness his nomi nation for President he will doubtless run down here and congratulate him on the good luck brought him by his first vote.

OF A PERSONAL NATURE. It has been charged by General Harrison's enemies that he is "a cold man." With the thermometer in the ninetics, this charge may not seem to involve very alarming consequences to his neighbors, but we notice it for what it is worth. It means that he lacks warmth of manner, and is not as demonstrative as a politician should be. It may as well be admitted that General Harrison is not much of a politician in that regard. He does not gush nor slobber over people. He has not the hale-fellow-well-met manner of some politicians, and is neither given to vulgar familiarity himself nor apt to invite it in others. Such reputation, success and position as h has achieved, either professionally or politically, have not been achieved by the practice of these arts. In the sense of not using or inviting undue familiarity, General Harrison may be open to the charge of being "a cold man." but not in any other sense. He is man of strong principles and convictions, and none the less warm-hearted and true-hearted because he does not advertise the fact. His friends, neighbors and life-long acquaintances know that General Harrison is not open to the personal slur implied in the charge of coldness. Even if it were true, it would not disqualify him for President, nor even, perhaps, weaken him as a candidate; but it is not true. On this point a colored man, now editing a paper in this city, save:

"The writer, from baving been in his boy hood in the family and from baving kept u his acquaintance in his maturer years, knows him to be a kind-hearted man, and not the cold, unfeeling aristocrat that some have pictured him to be. Not being a politician in the vulgar sense of the term, he was not always fawning and courting popularity. He was his honest self upon all occasions. Whatever he did or said could be relied upon. His hired help always admired him and almost worshiped him. I never knew him to speak an unkind word to a servant. During the last twenty-two years he has had only three different men in his employ, all of whom were strongly attached to him. Upon one occasion the young man who worked for him had a brother who got into a little trouble, and Mr. Harrison went into the justice's court and defended him, although the young man was scarcely worthy such assistance. When we remember his high standing as lawyer, and how far removed his practice is from these lower courts, such action on his part must be regarded in the light of great condescension of which a gold, unfeeling man would be incapable."

This has peculiar interest on account of mony is not needed among those who know General Harrison well, but it goes to refute the silly charge that he is "cold."

Republicans think him plenty warm enough for President. If nominated he will make it hot fer the other fellow.

MR CHARLES DICKENS, JR., was interviewed on the subject of American politice, previous to his departure for Europe, last week, and gave it as his opinion that Mr. Cleveland was sure to be re-elected because of his free-trade platform. A good many American workingmen are in the habit attending the lectures of lucre-bunting literary Englishmen who favor this country with their presence, but with the Cleveland freetrade policy in force they would be obliged to dispense with this pleasure, owing to hard times and the lack of money to pay for the high-priced tickets. It will never be adopted in Mr. Dickens's day, and he will therefore be spared the very effective object lesson of decreased receipts on his next tour.

THE country took no such interest in the doings of the St Louis convention as in Chicago gathering. The attention of al parties is centered at the latter place in manner almost unprecedented in the history of American politics. The meaning of the intense interest is simply this: premonitions of Republican victory are in the air, and upon the action of the convention depends the fulfillment of these predictions. There is little doubt that it will decide wisely and well.

THE Cincinnati Commercial Gazette says, "One of the most bitter opponents of John Sherman is the Chicago Tribune, and it is daily harping on the oft-repeated lie that the Ohio delegation is not unitedly for him. This will be further and officially explained when Ohio casts its forty-six votes for John Sherman." Substitute Indiana for Ohio and Harrison for Sherman, and that describes the Tribune's course in this quarter. It is a queer way to make friends.

AN Eastern correspondent at Chicago speaks sneeringly of the Western argument that the Republicans are going to win this year "be cause they are going to win." Some people never did have any reasoning powers. Out here that argument is regarded as very convincing, and certainly appeals to the inner conscioust ess, not only of every Republican, but of a large number of Democrats, as well. When a thing is in the air, what is the use o going further?

THE Boston Globe is grieved because even Democratic papers persist in spelling it "Allan" G. Thurman, when, in fact, it is "Allen," the aged nominee having been named after his uncle, celebrated in song as "Rise-up William Allen." A man naturally wants his name spelled right, especially when he is on a presidential ticket; but when, in a few months. obscurity calls for Thurman to "come along with me"the mistakes made now won't mat

GENERAL ALGER'S newspaper friends are grumbling about the bias of the Associated Press reports. The Chicago Tribune will be allowed to go on its own devious way to a downfall, but a day of reckoning will come with the management of that association.

SUBSTANCE of remarks made concerning 15,000 new arrivals in Chicago, yesterday:

If you ask me where he hails from Our sole reply shall be, He comes from Indiana, And for Harrison is he

WITH but few exceptions the leading news papers of the country show sad evidences of the fact that their editors are away from home. Modesty forbids the remark that the Journal is one of the exceptions,

INDIANA claims for her candidate that he

electoral votes than any other candidate. On that claim we go before the convention. THE Journal will reach Chicago by break fast-time every morning while the convention

can more certainly secure fifteen doubtful

lasts, and as much longer as Chicagoans express a desire for a real good newspaper.

IT wasn't a cyclone that struck Chicago vesterday; it was merely the Harrison Hoosiers gathering into town.

Sr. Louis musical critics lead all the rest This is what one of them has to say of a famous

"Lilli Lebmann-Kalisch has a charming voice. It is one of those sensuous, full-toned, all-wooland-yard-wide voices which reaches right down and grips the sensibilities. It has a sense charming, soul-stirring quality which makes one feel like shouting or jumping up and doing something heroic for the singer. But the handsome singer seems to have a temper, too. She showed it to some extent last night, and the temper looked as if, like the voice, it wanted to reach out and grip somebody's sensibilities in the neighborhood of the scalp. The temper knocked what few spots remained in the Sieg-fried duo by Lehmann-Kalisch and Alvary with orchestral accompaniment." A man who can write like that must be in re-

ceipt of one of those munificent St. Louis salaries of \$11.50 per week. On one occasion, when Henry Clay was in

the middle of one of his powerful investives. some one in the gallery buried a horseshoe at him, barely missing his head. He coolly picked it up after a giance at the gallery, and remarked: "Mr. President, at first I thought this was a delicate piece of irony, but I find upon examination that our enemies are going to ride roughshod over us."

AT last Chicago's boast that it is a summer resort is realized. Summer and the crowd have resorted there this year. THE season opens propitiously for the summer

POLITICAL NOTES.

PHILADELPHIA Press: It is tolerably safe to set that Indiana will have a place on the Repub-

CHICAGO Journal: Should a break occur in Ohio, Harrison will get the bulk of the delegation. Halstead and Harrison were school boys ogether, and, after Sherman, he is for Harri-

PHILADELPHIA Times Special: Harrison without a doubt in a much better position than is Gresham. The logic of the situation is with him and it is making something of an impres-CHICAGO Special: W. J. Richards, of the In

dianapolis News, arrived last night and joined the Harrison hand. A little later the report was sent out that the News, which is an independent paper, will support Harrison if he is nominated, but it will not support Greeham. Sr. Louis Republic: Already the Greeham

rgans have fallen to quarreling with one an other. The Globe-Demograt declares that the hicaro Tribune is hurting the Greebam cause

no doubt if the editor of the Tribune could put on the witness-stand he would cheerfully testify to his conviction that the worst disaster that befell Greeham before the Blaine men trampled on his boom was the support of the

SPECIAL in St. Louis Republic: The move ments for Harrison and Alger are important lodiana seems to stand solid for Harrison, and John C. New displays a good deal of confidence It looks as if this were well based, and you need not be surprised to see the coming convention nominate Harrison and Phelpa. There are signs going to show that prominent Blaine leaders will advance these two men, on the claim that they can save Indiana and New Jersey to the Republicans. As for Alger, it is possible that his men will make the mistake of opening the harrel too early. The time to fix delegates is the night before they vote.

PHILADELPHIA Press Special: It is almo everybody's secret now that considerable of the laine element is well disposed toward Harrison This is believed to be particularly the case with what remains in New York and New Jersey. both of which States have strong expectation of furnishing the candidate for Vice-president in case the first place comes West. That there is any chance for Gresham, or that there has been from the start any real chance for him, nobody will now say, except the few who have a direct interest in his cause. His position here is very much what Bristow's was at the convention of 1876, noisy but not practical

PHILADELPHIA Press: In all the crush of supporters and the contest of delegations it is growing clear, as we have all along insisted, that the ultimate decision will be deeply affected if it is not altogether decided by the doubtful States. The support of Harrison by Indiana and the pledge of its doubtful electoral votes has already given him a position of importance in the canvass enjoyed by few other aspirants. But until New York, New Jersey and Connecticut are on the ground and the voice of the first is heard, the decision and opinion of the three most important doubtful States remains unknown. The battle centers around them, and the direction their votes take will decide many others. the ultimate decision will be deeply affected if i

SPECIAL to New York Posts Mr. New and others in charge of Harrison's canvass say there is no use of talking about their man for the sec ond place. Irdiana, they say, has had a surfeit of Vice-presidents and vice-presidential candidates, both parties appearing to think that crumbs are good enough to eatch Indiana electoral birds. "There is only one contingency," says New, "in which we would consent to accept the second place from this convention, and that is in case an Eastern man, Blaine or Deper should be nominated for the first place. In that case ex-Governor Porter would undoubtedly be our choice. General Harrison is in no possible sense available for second place on the ticket."

boom is beginning to-day for Governor Oglesby, of Illinois, for second place on the ticket It based on the assertion that his standing in the Campbellite Church would carry Indiana for him, and wield immense influence in his favor in Virginia, West Virginia, Kentucky and Tenessee. It is claimed that the church has 21,000 Democratic voters in Indiana, a large fraction of which voted for Garfield and would vote for Oglesby. He is put forth in the belief tha neither Harrison nor Gresham will accept secand place, and that when they are defeated for first place the convention will go gunning for some candidate for second place who can carry

BROOKLYN Eagle (Dem.): Most of the States will be allowed by both sides to take care of themselves in the approaching contest, but there are several commonwealths in which the strugsle will rage desperately. One of these decisive States is Indiana. No stone will be left un-turned to carry it. Now, while Gresham is a citizen of that State of high standing, he is not the State's formal candidate. Harrison is, and it might seem a worse affront to the Republican party in Indiana to take one of her sons imper-tinently adopted by her neighbor Illinois, than to look entirely beyond her borders for a candi-date. It would be curious if Indiana should de cide not only the election in November, but the

ABOUT PEOPLE AND THINGS.

THE late Colonel King-Harman owned an tate of 44,000 acres in Ireland. HEREAFTER J. Stanley Brown will be known

as the "man who married Miss Garfield." ONCE again comes the news that Henry M Stapley has been wounded. This is an improve ment on the last disaster which overtook him and caused his death. In a divorce suit in Sacramento the husband

acknowledged that he had contributed for the support of his family during the last seven years the sum of \$7. That was a dollar a year. He should be given a kick a day for seven years. ROMAN Catholics who recently objected to a Boston public shool-teacher's explanation of papal indulgences have finally succeeded in having the shool board drop the study of "Swinton's Outlines of the World's History," because of its

interpretation of the same doctrine. "Punch full of holes" is neither an Irish bull por American slang. The expression occurs in Richard III, where the ghost of Henry VI adgresses the usurper:

"When I was mortal, my anointed body
By thee was punched full of deadly holes." M. HENRI ROCHEFORT, JR., who was a me ber of M. De Brazza's first expedition to the Congo, has set out from Paris for Venezuela. He will go overland into the United States o

Colombia, and explore some of the least-known regions about the headwaters of the Amazou. THE German Empress was informed a few days ago of the proposed memorial in Tewkesbury Abbey to the author of "John Halifax. Gentleman." She at once wrote to express her great interest in anything relating to Mrs. Crark, and forwarded 300 marks (£15) as her contribution to the memorial.

THE continuance of this torrid temperature will probably have the effect of expediting Chicago statesmanship. Even president-makers are not so wildly enthusiastic in support of their candidates as to be utterly indifferent to the charms of neglige toilets, and the hammocks swung under the vines and fig trees of their own back yards.

A FEATURE of James Freeman Clarke's life was his correspondence with Margaret Fuller. "From 1829 till 1833," he wrote, "I saw or heard from her almost every day. There was a family onnection, and we called each other cousing She needed a friend. She accepted me for this friend, and to me it was like a gift from the

gods, an influence like no other. QUEEN VICTORIA recently celebrated her sixty ninth birth-day. Only four English sovereigns have attained a greater age-Queen Elizabeth, seventy years; George II, seventy-seven; George III, eighty-two; William IV, seventy-two. Victoria has reigned longer than any of her predecessors excepting Henry III, who reigned fifty-six years, and George III, who was on the throne for sixty years.

GENERAL JUBAL EARLY, the lottery manipu lator, was at Atlanta, Ga., the other day and called on Governor Gordon for an hour's chat. It was the first time the two men had met since the obsequies of Robert E. Lee, seventeen years ago. General Early looked well. He was attired in a gray suit and had the appearance of a well-to-do Georgia farmer. He bears up well in every respect, and still retains his remarkable

THE Rev. Dr. W. F. Nichols, who has just been elected Assistant Episcopal Bishop of Ohio, has been for a short time rector of St. James's Church, Philadelphia. Dr. Nichols is not yet forty years of age. From 1877 to 1887
he was rector of Christ Church, Hartford, Conn.
He is one of the most promising of the younger
men of the Episcopal clergy. Handsome, elequent, cultured and energetic, he will make a
strong impression in Ohio.

FORTY years ago Joseph and Sussman Roth schild came from Germany together. Jose ph settled in New Haven, and Sussman, twentythree years ago, went to Sam Francisco. brothers did not meet again; but a few months ago Suseman, who is a militonairs now, wrote that he was coming East to see his brother. He did come the other day, reaching New Haven a few hours after his brother's funeral, too late even to look upon the dead body.

THE French painter, Mme. Edouard Andra, known by her maiden name of Nelly Jacquemart, has donated her jewelry for the foundation of an asylum for the poor in Paris. It was sold last month at auction and realized 400,000 france, less than many had expected. Among the articles was a necklace of twelve rubies encircled with diamonds, once the property of the last Queen of France, Marie Amelie, wife of Louis Philippe, which brought 80.000 france A pear-shaped black pearl was sold for 32,000 france.

JOHN M. THURSTON, who will probably head the Nebraska delegation in the Chicago convention, said to an Omaha reporter: "I do not

ook upon Chauneey M. Depew as a serious canlidate. He is too smart a man not to thorough ly comprehend the situation. The statement that I would support and vote for the New York man is untrue and without foundation. I am ot for Depew, and I do not think for a moment

whom our delegation will support I cannot tell.

This much I do know, however, that no member or members have such a decided preference that we cannot work together harmoniously and for the good of the party." GEN. WILLIAM B. FRANKLIN, whom Presi lent Cleveland has chosen to represent this country at the Paris Exposition, has been for years manager of the Colt Arms Manufacturing Company, at Hartford, Conn. He recently resigned this position. General Franklin is a tall,

almost gigantic man, with a stern but courteous bearing. He is not wealthy, out is comfortably fixed financially. General Frankin's wife is possessed of much artistic talent, and will be of great aid to her husband in his duties at Paris. They have never had any children. ONE who was present at the marriage of Amelie Rives to John A. Chanler says: "The young story-writer is rather below medium height, but erect. She has soft, gray eyes, dark, which is decidedly intellectual, is rather thin.

Mr. Chanler is a rather handsome blonds, with
a decided English accent. Although a New
Yorker he was educated in England. He desires to correct the statement that he is a millienaire. That,' he says, 'is a mistake. I have some

money, but am not a millionaire by any means. SULLIVAN G. CONSTOCK, of Moorehead, Minn. whom the Republicans have nominated to succeed Representative Knute Nelson in the House was born in Maine. In 1874 he went to Moorehead as a day laborer on the Northern Pacific railroad. To-day he is worth nearly a quarter of a million dollars. He laid out all the towns along the line of the Manitoba railroad, and thus had a chance to make money in real estate. He studied law at Omaha, Neb., and is an able man. Knute Nelson wants to be either Gov-ernor of Minnesota or United States Senator from that State.

An unusual association of four generation with a business enterprise was shown in Springfield. Mass., the other day. The Springfield Republican is to have a new building, and in it corner-stone were deposited an autograph of Samuel Bowles, who founded the paper, in 1824; a portrait and autograph of Samuel Bowles, who started the daily edition in 1844, and photographs of the present Samuel Bowles, who started the Sunday edition about ten years ago, and of Samuel Bowles, jr., for whom, perhaps, an evening edition of the Republican may be in reserve some twenty years becce.

THE late Colonel King-Harman had an estate of nearly forty-four thousand acres in Ireland. he enjoyed an income of more than \$100,000 herefrom, and the tenants as a rule were more perous than on most other Irish estates. or the last six or seven years the property has paid no profit whatever to its owner, but the tenants have been conspicious for their activity in political agitation and their contributions to the funds of the league. The estates were acquired by the founder of the family, Sir John King, in the time of Elizabeth and James L.

R. B. LANGDON, a Minnesota delegate, when asked by a Minneapolis reporter who would be the Chicago nominee, replied: "Why don't you ask me when Gabriel will blow his trumpet? of course, would like to see Alger nominated and I would not like to see Gresham. Just where the latter's strength comes in I am at a loss to know. We are going to have a hard fight, and we want the man who will draw the most rotes. Just who this is I am not yet prepared to say. There is one thing certain, if they attempt to stampede that convention in the interest of any man, as I hear they intend to do, there wil be the biggest fight you ever saw."

COMMENT AND OPINION.

THERE should be no hesitation on Mr. Cleve and's part to accepting the resignation of Ir dian Commissioner Atkins. The Indians are entitled to some consideration.-Philadelphia

THE Prohibitionists claim that their ticket will poll 600,000 votes. They must reduce this estimate or be suspected of seeing double—which would be very wrong for Prohibitionists.—Chicago Herald. REPUBLICAN campaign material is accumulating very rapidly as the Senate committee con-

tinges its investigations of the working of civil service reform. Baltimore is proving a very fruitful field.—Nebraska State Journal. Ir the Democratic papers would pay more attention to their kangaroo ticket and cease their efforts toward framing the Chicago ticket their

party would begin to think that they really took some interest in the St. Louis nominees. -Wheeling Intelligencer. "Dan't." remarked the President, "Dan'l, the eturns from Oregon seem to be all in. I wish ou would take a little run out to Red Top and

have everything in order for our removal next spring. It is a very disappointing world, Dan'l." Minneapolis Tribune. WHAT is now needed to secure success is th union upon the ticket nominated of every voter who is in accord with the principles of the party, whether he was a Blaine man or a Conkling

man, a mugwump or a stalwart, an enthusiastic ago. - Milwaukee Sentinel No matter what the result of the deliberations of the Chicago convention, Blaine cannot be held responsible. He has endeavored to influence its action with regard to the platform, but has left the party entirely free as to its candi-

date. Simple justice will compel his enemies in both parties to admit the truth of this .- Memphis Avalanche (Dem.). THE true source of the evils which afflict the New York schools is not in the board of educatior or the echool department of the city, but in the corrupt Democratic ring which dominates the entire city government. New York and every other city similarly situated must get rid of its political hosses before it can maintain its

public schools in a thoroughly satisfactory con-THERE should be no Independent Republicans a this campaign, nor do we believe there are likely to be many if the Chicago convention makes ue mistake in the selection of a candidate, and just now it does not look as if it could do so. It has a large number of able, hopest statesmen to choose candidates from, and it cannot easily make a wrong selection in the light o the experience of 1884. - Philadelphia Telegraph.

THE great work of the convention relates to the platform. That it will squarely take issue with tariff tinkering is beyond peradventure. That it will demand the abolition of most of the internal taxation is also certain. But it will need to do more than that. It will have to reaffirm the purpose of the party to establish real reform in the civil service, and it must do it in terms that cannot be misconstrued. - Philadelphia North American.

THE experience of Republicans with dark horses does not encourage a renewal of any such undertaking. Down with dark horses. stables might as well be destroyed at once. dark horse could be elected if nominated. not forget this. If the convention cannot choose from the candidates before it and before the country, it might as well adjourn and go home, thus conceding its incapacity. - Cincinnati Commercial Gazette.

THEY [the Democrate] do not intend free trade-this year. What they want is to proceed toward free trade as fast and as far as they can. "Freer trade" now, as Governor Hill puts it free trade as the ultimate end, Mr. Watterson confesses. The two Democrate fit each other well. To make a dishonest party, there are needed men to tell falsehoods where falsehoods pay, and other men to tell the truth where the truth pays best -New fork Tribune.

As representative a set of mer as can be aswill meet in Chicago on Tuesday. Never in the history of the Republican party has a convention been selected with less influence on the part of machine politicians. Without dictation and with perfect freedom, the Republicans of the Nation have selected their representatives. The friends of Mr. Blaine cannot be accused of making a single effort to control the coming convention. - Kansas City Journal THE extraordinary interest which Republic

ne take in the work of the convention was never before surpassed in either political party. This fact is attributable, in the first instance, to the peculiar aspect of the contest for the nomi nation; and, secondly, to the intense conviction, which we find to be shared by all Republicans. that the Chicago convention will name the next President of the United States. The idea of a second defeat for the party is not present in the mind of a single Republican who has gone or is poing to Chicago in the interest of his favorite andidate for the nomination.—Albany Express. UNLIKE his associate, Mr. Thurman is a man the bas friends in both parties, and is respected by both. But he is not to be compared to Mr. Hendricks as an element of strength to the ticket. No amount of personal pleading with old neighbors for their votes, such as carried in diana in 1884, would suffice to carry Ohio in 1888, if Mr. Thurman were to condescend to that. New Jersey has a Democrat why is worthy of the second place on the national ticket, and that there is so little hope of winnish any other State by bestowing the nomination that Ohio may as well have it.—Philadelphia American.

THE MAN INDIANA FAVORS

Another Installment of Testimony to the Popularity of General Harrison.

They Know Him To Be Capable, Faithful and Honest, and Believe He Is the One Man Whe Can Carry the State in November.

The Safest, Nurest Man. Chattancora (Tenn.) Justice.

It is the power of the Chicago convention to name the next President or throw away the chares, and exchange probable victory for cerfor President, but that choice must give way to the man that we can elect. There are certain sure Republican States; any man may carry them. The Republicans in addition to the electoral vote of the sure States need ninetoen electoral votes. There is no hope those Dixon's line. folly for our party to canvase wholly on carrying New York. We need nineteen votes only. Indiana has fifteen, New Jersey nine and Connecticut six. Indiane and Connecticut, Indiana and New Jersey. either combination, will supply the required nincteen electoral votes necessary to elect a President. All these three States are close and doubtful, but since Indiana is the pivotal State she has an eminently qualified son who is ready to lead, as he has often done, the Republican hosts to victory. With Bon Harrison as the nominee, the Indianians are sure of carrying every Republican State, and Indiana and Connecticut. The Hoosiers piedge their lives, fortunes and sacred honor that if Harrison

is nominated the Republican par-ty will receive the electoral vote of Indiana. We can get along without New York. Four years ago the writer urged the nomination of Senator Harrison. Years have only brought broader ideas of his worth and fitness. He possesses every element of strengths and every demand for consideration advanced in favor of others is possessed by Harrison. He can carry the sure Republican States. He can carry the States necessary to Republican succesa. With Harrison our choice, we are for the man the party nominates. Victory is in the air; the omens are good, the indications are flattering. Harrison, of Indiana, is the salest, sures

Frederick Dong ass Wants Harrison.

Washington Dispatch to Boston Herald. Fred Donglass, the well known colored orator, will accompany the Washington party to Chiamong the candidates for the nomination, would be most acceptable to the colored people. He "It is well known that for many yea I have been an admirer of John Sherman. I retain my friendship and admiration for him yet. But there are other than general considerations which we should reason over at this time. We want a combination that will carry ludiana and New York. The men, in my opinion, who can do this perfectly and with a rush of enthusiasm such as the country has never seen since the organization of the Republican party, are Harrison and Morton, or Harrison and Phelos, or Harrison and Depew. Think of Gen. Ben Harrison, of Indiana-a grand man, a clean man in every essential; educated, finished, yet brought up from the masses as one of them-pitted against Grover Cleveland. What a contrast between characters. All that is pure and good and intellectual and strong on one side, and weakness vacillation, selfishness and the bad on the other."

Harrison's Home Popularity. To the Editor of the New York Tribune,

Harrison is the man to nominate, in preference not only to Gresham but in preference to every one spoken of for the place As candidate for re-election to the United State, Senate in 1886, his work and popularity reversed the election of 1884 by thousands of votes, giving the Republicans all of the State positions that were to be filled at that time, and his name at the head of the national ticket will give as Indiana next fall by 10,000 votes. In some realready written. Lincoln was defeated in Illilater elected to the presidency; and so Harrison can be. He is popular with the soldier element. because he was at the front with them. and popular with the citizens generally, because he has not magnified or traded on his military honor, but laid aside his sword at the close of the war to take up civil pursuits, advancing and achieving greatness, until to-day he is the foremost citizen of the State of Indiana in point of ability, and among the foremost of the Nation. INDIANAPOLIS, June 12

Harrison a Pacific Coast Favorite

Puget Sound Argus. General Greshan, who is being boomed industriously as a presidential candidate, seems to be in an anomalous position, in that he had been ignored by his own State (Indiana) and the entire delegation of that State for the Chicago convention has been selected with a view to the candidacy of Sepator Ben Harrison. Ace cording to all precedent this would rule Gresham entirely out of the race. Gresham is the candidate of an extensive ring of pol and in trying to forward his fortunes, they were setive in trying to get him indersed by his State; but the whirlwind of popular feeling for Harrison easily bore down this outside current.

The County Press.

INDIANA AND HABRISON. Vincennes Commercial. General Harrison is a gallant leader-be was a great soldier-he has a spotless record-his character is above reproach. He is a man who will solidify the party and so electrify the peo-ple of Indiana as to bring it into the Republican column in November by 10,000 to 15,000 majors ity. Indiana has unanimously instructed for General Harrison. Every working Republican in the State is for General Harrison for President. If there is a so-called Republican contingent pushing the claims of any other man from Indians, such work is meant to deceive and misrepresent-is a boom engendered in selfisheness-and would only tend to destroy the very

organization which is so vitally necessary for he ultimate success of the party. Every member of the Republican State central committee in Indiana represents the Harrison element. They all want Harr.son-not as a matter of State pride, but as a matter of national success.

Every congressional district in Indiana has natructed for General Harrison. Nearly every newspaper in Indiana is shout Every county in Indiana is enthusiastic for General Harrison; every working Republican

and the entire Republican organization of the

State is unapimously in the General's favor. We need not speak here of the merits of the Indiana candidate. He is too well known for The key to the situation is in the Indiana candidate. Harrison is the man. Senator Voorhees, in his streech nominating Gray at St. Louis, said that Cleveland would not be elected without the vote of Indiana, and

Indiana could not be carried by the Democracy if Governor Gray was not nominated! The parallel is clear. We trust the Chicago convention will be cool and methodical in its deliberations. Thousands of Harrison men are watching that body. We hope and trust that body will not chill the hearts of the Republicans of Indiana as the St. Louis convention chilled the hearts of the

Give us Harrison and take the Hoosier State with her fifteen votes. Indiana is a very close State is a political contest, as close as the devil and sin Any victory must be worked for. I is a slarish task to wheel the State into the Republican column. We can do this with comparative case with General Harrison, of In-On the 6th of November every eye turned to Indiana. Without her, all

Gentlemen of the national Republican con-

vention, are you ready for the question

HABRISON IS THE MAN. The meeting of the Republican national conturning in the direction of Chicago. The question, "who wil be the candidatel" is asked by every tongue, but mone has yet answered it to the satisfaction of a majority of the inquirers. Each prominent candidate for the distinguished honor has his admirers and supporters in every section of every State, but enough of the prevailing sentiment has not crystallized and taken form around one common magnet to point out with certainity the man who will be chosen to lead the Republican hosts to certain victory in November. A close scanning of the political orizon at this distance and from this point of observation brings into the field of visionone luminary upon whom all Indiana Republicans can unite and support, one in whom they have confidence and for whom they have respeat. One who has proven himself a gentleman, an honest an honorable man and an able statesman. One of whom the worst that has been said by his political enemies is that he is a clean mar and self-respecting. One about whose name clusters remembrances of histo who bear to the people and honorable to all who bear the illustrious name. That man is General Benjamin Barrison! He coes into the Chicago convention with the solid delecation from this State instructed in his favor, and, no matter whether the unit rule is unforced or not